They played truant till nature smoked them out.

KIKUUBE -UGANDA most marginalized, Climate change, depleting of natural resources, Poverty, less priority, Ocean currents ,Position naturally, a host country, playing truant, are a recipe that explains the plight of the refuges at L.Albert.

Scientists believe the seasons will change drastically as tempratures are increasing to rise in East Africa. This will lead to a rise in precipitation and it will unseat the old order of seasons. The marginalized, the poor will be hard hit(CQ-LINK-)Executive summary par 2,Pg 5.

“We are turned double refugees, unable to sit in either the host or mother country, hunted down by both countries and now the worst, the raging waters have cut us off from what we knew as home.”Sanyu Sanday(CQ-Sourcesheet) a refuge from Congo (CQ-source)says ,avoiding the camera(CQ,Reporter). Her mattress and other household items are on a small motor boat. Her topless mud house swims in the surge. Trees of strong resilience brave the water waves. For how long?(CQ-Reporter)

She has been living as a fluid refugee in Uganda at the shores of L.Albert since 2018 when she came to Uganda and has been playing down the police in both countries.(CQ-Source)

The government has not been happy about the presence of such people as Sanyu here.

“They use water transport and dock at different parts of western Uganda through L. Albert. They settle in either Bullisa,Hoima or Kikuube district,”(CQ-sourcesheet)Bafaki Charles the Principal Settlement Officer for refugees(CQ-sourcesheet).According to the Refuge policy in Uganda, a refugee must be registered in the host country and should bear a refugee identification. Sanyu holds neither.

For protocol, refugees leaving must register on entry and exiting the host country but not do any without legal notice.

“I did not want to register as a refugee here because I would not be allowed to check on my ailing mother whom I left back home in Congo” she explains, adding that in the nearest refuge settlement (Kyangwali)she would not have a chance on quick money from illegal fishing or participating in the anticipated booming trade in the nearby oil fields.

“They are a security threat in our country because we do not have their identities and also the statistics would help our planning.” Bafaki(CQ-sourcesheet)

The water temperatures at the nearby coastal Indian ocean became warm May ,June,August,2019. This led to increased rainfall which filled the L.Victoria

basin and overflowed along its watercourse and any other parts that were lower in altitude."Mugume Isaac,(CQ-sourcesheet) a lecturer of geography at Makerere University(CQ)explains.

5000 people along its water course through L.Albert, to L.Kyoga have been displaced. It is estimated that 20 million(68.5%) Ugandans are food insecure due to effects of climate change, according to the study by research gate .
Pg 238,last par.(CQ-**LINK**-)
The annual damages of flooding are estimated to keep rising fromUS$1–7m in 2013toUS$33–102mby2050.(CQ-LINK-) 239,2ND Par

Uganda's rainfall amounts rose to 13.4 in 2020.This surpassed the highest mark ever recorded which was 13.3metres above sea level in1964. (-LINK-)Par 4"In 1961,1964 the water was contained without alarm because there was enough forest cover and swamps, there were no paved homes and drainage channels which do not retain any rain water but leave it with the only alternative to flow into the lake, hence the rise." Twinomujuni Jackson Commissioner International and transboundary Water Affairs explains.(CQ-Sourcesheet)

But the country's wetlands are dwindling. Wetlands in Uganda have been invaded by man. From 32,000 km2 in 1964,it went down to 30,000 km2 and 26,308 km2 in 2005.(-LINK-)Pg22,Wetlands,par.3

In 2019,May,June,July and August, the ocean was warming .The rain went on continuously because the ocean was warm ,affecting Rwanda, Kenya and Tanzania. All these countries are upstream so they pour their water into L.Victoria which acts as a basin.(-LINK-)par5
"Too much rain means too much collected in the basin which overspills and floods neighbouring places."George William Omony(CQ-sourcesheet) a Senior Meteorologist ***(***CQ-Sourcesheet***)***explains.

In Buziiga ,Makindye division,(CQ) Nankya Amina a single mother regrets the energy she spent building a storied house for rentals to help her fend for her 6 children.

She bought a cheap plot in a wetland. She did not present it for approval.

"I knew environmentalists would not approve my plot since it was in the wetland, also I did not want to spend my money on processing the plan."
The National Environment Act no 5 of 2019 directs that one should build 500m and 200m from the highest water mark recorded for a lake and river respectively. Nankya missed this detail. She and neighbours went ahead and built in wetlands(CQ-Reporter.)

Now Nankya's first storey is submerged by water and continues to sink.(CQ-Reporter) Her neighbour's 8 rentals are inhabited (CQ-Reporter)and she is hurdled up in a small wood construction which is on the rear side of water thanks to the collective effort of neighbours who have been adding trucks of murram to raise the level of homes.(CQ-Reporter)

According to Bob Natifu, assistant Commissioner Climate Change,(CQ-Sourcesheet) "it's the people who invaded the water of its territory so, they cannot be compensated."

"Nankya and 385households in Makindye West division have to relocate and give back the water its territory,"says Achidria Tonny the spokesperson of National Environmental Management Authority(NEMA).(CQ-Reporter) " We sent out early warnings telling them to move before the floods."

"We are scared of the law. We cannot complain or ask for compensation because we were warned against building in the wetlands."Nankya(CQ-Sourcesheet)

Nahabwe Edgar an environmental management systems' expert says, Ugandans have suffocated the ground of breathing space. The water retention surfaces were sealed off by the people by making pavements, paved roads,cutting swamps and reclaiming swamps and constructions.

It's estimated that Uganda's weather increases to warm at 0.37°C per decade. This has led to hot tempratures. The melting of the Rwenzori ice caps in the last 100 years has been profound with 96%,91%and 68%ice loss on Baker ,Speke and Stanley peaks on the Rwenzori mountain.(-LINK-)Pg 6

Studies to emancipate Ugandans to handle climate change at all levels, the educated and uneducated, revisiting building codes, firmer grip on the laws to protect the environment and collective effort with the climate change policies by the entire world will help mitigate the plight of the world because climate change is not enshrined in one country. Many factors bring it in perspective across countries especially the population boom.